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MARCH, 1898.

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The Manifesto.

PUBLISHED BY THE SHAKERS.

Vol. XXVIII.

MARCH, 1898.

No. 3.

Entered at the Post Office at East Canterbury, N. H., as Second-Class Matter.

THE PROGRESS OF SHAKERISM.

NO. 3.

By Elder Henry C. Blinn.

MOSES gave rules, what should and what should not be eaten, and the wisdom of his inspired judgment is an honor to his name and age. Jesus and the Jewish Christians must, no doubt, have maintained these rules with the utmost precision, and they should have been kept in full force by all Christians.

On the introduction, however, of the Gentile Christians, into the Church of Christ, who did not believe in Moses, nor in Mosaic discipline, they retained all their former habits and customs, and these finally became the rule of government for the modern Christian church.

The God-inspired example of Abraham with the laws that Moses had promulgated, and no less, the discipline of Jesus and his disciples, were all thrown to the winds, and the savage and warlike Christians, ate the fat and blood of animals, and used for food nearly every living, creeping thing.

As the Shaker Societies receive all their accessions from the ranks of the world, they must be subjected to many of these varying influences that arise from the generative order, whether through heredity or through broken laws. As the ruling spirit of the age, is generation without law, and appetites and passions without discipline, the order of ascendancy into the life of Christ, must be very gradual, if it is made at all. This forces all reformations, whether of the mind or of the body to be more or less spasmodic.

The thought that enters into the life of one person, and induces a growth

for higher and better qualifications, in everything that makes man more of a man, may pass by the next mind without even causing so much as a ripple of thought on this important subject.

The next general reformatory wave that past over the Shakers, was in 1842, when they decided to abandon the use of swine's flesh as an article of diet. Up to this date pork had been universally used and as one writer says, "Nothing was left of the beast but the bristles, which were sent to the shoemaker. This creature's scrofulous ears, and feet and snout and even his tail were placed upon the table, for good people to pray over, and then to eat with profound thanksgiving."

The presentation of the roasted swine's head (as repellent as it must have been to a sensitive mind) was made the high honor of the feast, at which sat the dignitaries of the so-called Christian Church, and over which they probably uttered a special Christian grace.

Dr. Foote says, "I am firmly convinced that mankind are injured by eating swine's flesh, and I am disposed to believe that the hog, if a healthy animal to-day, would in time become diseased by eating man." "Swine are addicted to filthy habits, and one of the causes of blood impurities is the use of pork." "As an article of diet, pork exerts a most pernicious influence on the blood, overloading it with carbonic acid gas and filling it with scrofula."

It was a god-sent revelation to the Shakers to discontinue the use of swine's flesh as an article of food. In this revelation they had the most implicit faith. Intelligent minds, at once, accepted the advanced step and anticipated the beneficial results that must arise in their favor. The predisposition of so many persons to scrofulous taints, warrants particular care on this subject, as health of body is one of the great blessings of God.

Altho the drinking of drams had been largely discontinued so early as 1828, the universal discontinuance of drinking cider was not brought about till the year 1842. The old time-honored cider mill suddenly became of less value and cider, for vinegar only, was made. As there was no manufacturing of this article, the interest in drinking it became less and less, till the Communities well earned the name of Christian temperance societies.

In the dismissal of cider drinking and pork eating may be included that also of tobacco chewing and smoking. Early in the century it was one of the special customs in nearly every private family, to receive an invitation to smoke a pipe of tobacco. It was to the Americans about the same as was the mug of beer to the Germans. Almost every room you entered, whether in a public or private house, you found the air strongly impregnated with the fumes of the noisome weed and quite often the floor befouled with a quantity of tobacco juice. The pipe became the daily companion of both men and women, and when two or three of these worshipers of the weed were earnestly engaged, it was with difficulty that one could see distinctly across the room.

"Dr. Woodward after presenting a long array of facts, showing the tend-

ency of tobacco to produce disease—apoplexy, consumption, headache, dyspepsia, cancer and insanity, concludes with the following inquiry;—"Who can doubt that tobacco has destroyed more lives and broken down the health of more useful members of society than have been sufferers from the complaint of bronchitis?"

In many cases tobacco fumes poison the air that we breathe, while the clothes and breath of those who use it belowl the air with a very disagreeable stench.

The foregoing, of course, have been radical measures for the moral and spiritual advancement of the Communities, as well as for the general health of the body. The agitation of these necessary subjects has by no means been useless labor. Like the leaven, so aptly illustrated in the parable, it has changed the lives of a large number of persons, and brought about conditions more congenial and more in harmony with the age in which we live. It has enabled many persons to make a practical application of the advice of the Apostle,—*"To live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world."* It has had a salutary influence on the use of correct language and in the manifestation of care and kindness in the general interest of each other and, indeed, for all humanity.

In the growth of these reformatory movements that have gone through the land, there are many examples of heroic characters who have wrought out their freedom from the slavery of perverted appetites and become the victorious conquerors.

To hold this position for so many years, and with such signal success, is indeed, a great victory. Sometimes the quandary arises;—Shall we be able to maintain this Christian position against the strong influences that are around us?

With the general intelligence and the practical knowledge that is abroad in the world to-day, it does not seem as tho it could be possible to return to those things which we have so wisely abandoned. We are assured that it was for the best good of all concerned, and neither as a matter of personal taste, nor in conformity to the custom of a special class in Society, should we deviate from a matter of right.

"Down to the third and fourth generation of those that hate me," says the word of the Scriptures, and that hate is a departure from knowledge, and from the laws of God for the safe going of man. While all the animal tendencies are born with man, they have their legitimate use, but a perverted appetite and an unbridled passion is quite below that which we designate as animal. With this class there may be neither thought nor desire for any change.

An hundred years have come and gone, and the Shakers have moved carefully along the way, accepting the many lessons that have been proffered for the temporal and spiritual prosperity of the Community.

It is the mission of the disciple of Christ to become a new creature. To be made anew, and that in the likeness of the anointed, spiritual Teacher. With this newness comes a new language, such as may be spoken in the kingdom of our God.

Well might we live in the prayer, "Leave us not in temptation," as the language and the influences of a low estate surround us. We go abroad in the world, and as a guest we may be invited to drink;—at the table we are served with swine's flesh, and so soon as this is over comes the invitation to smoke. These are the leeks and garlicks of our own land of Egypt, toward which we may be tempted. Under the influence of a weak conscience we find it hard to turn away. Little by little the protective barriers are taken from around us and we find ourselves heavily laden with those very things from which we had covenanted to abstain.

When a point has been gained that can be shown to have accomplished beneficial results, for the best good of Society, it would be a sad mistake, to neglect, carelessly, our advantages and allow them to pass from us. "Hold fast that which thou hast gained" is the admonition of the Scripture, and for our present and future prosperity we may do well to bear this in mind.

(The End.)

MARCH.

By Martha J. Anderson.

THE March winds are sighing and sighing
Like the roar of the murmuring sea,
And the icy-armed kings of the forest
Engage in a harmless melee.
While flashing and dashing, and clashing
Like steeds that are heard from afar;
Loud the trump of the wind god is blowing
The blast of the last wintry war.

Like billows the dark clouds are rising
Far south of the mist-shrouded sun,
Whose halo crowned disk is apprising
That Vulcan's storm reign has begun.

The chains of the frost king are breaking,
And icy gorged river tides swell,
While mighty floods compass the lowlands
Where many in peaceful homes dwell.

As we list to the surging of waters
That rush through the rocky ravine,
And gaze with delight on the frost work
That forms a most beautiful sheen,

Where the spray molds in stalactite crystals
 The stone hedged and turreted glen,
 We think not that sorrow is shading
 The flood destroyed dwellings of men.

The tempest so fitful and wrathful
 That sweeps like a besom of war
 O'er woodless expanse of the prairies
 That stretch to the westward afar;
 Is broken by bulwark of mountains
 That circle our hill-side retreat,
 And so the strong force of the wind god
 Is subject to hopeless defeat.

The weather wise prophets well argued
 And true their predictions have proved,
 For winter all stern and relentless
 Along a strange pathway has moved.
 There are snows piled where skies are the warmest,
 And blizzards on Britain's fair strand,
 While earthquake and tide-wave upheaving
 Have past o'er the sea and the land.

There are sleet storms and rain storms with thunder
 And lightning's electric display
 Then mercury far below zero,
 Such changes are markt day by day.
 But March, bitter March is now dying,
 His requiem gladly we'll sing,
 When drops the dark pall o'er his presence
 And bright April heralds the spring.

Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

Remarks Made at the Funeral of
Sister HANNAH P. SHEPARD.

By Elderess, Joanna J. Kaime.

ONE of the most prominent traits in the life and character of our dear Elderess Hannah was fidelity to principle, especially conspicuous where her religious convictions were involved; so singularly genuine in regard to truth, that many times I have thought that no alloy could be detected in her instructions to the young, while in the exercise of her duties in the Eldership.

Her rebukes were so tempered with a loving sympathy, that no erring one could mistake the kindly feeling from her true Mother's heart, tho no covering from the light, or daubing with untempered mortar was allowed.

Well has the poet exprest it,—“Death loves a shining mark, a signal blow,” and we have been conscious for a long time that the grim Destroyer had so aimed the blow, that time, tho freighted with the prayers and earnest entreaties of loving friends, could not stay the poisonous dart.

We humbly pray that those who have shared her beautiful ministrations, may treasure them in clean and honest hearts and from the pure seed so richly sown, we shall reap a bountiful harvest, which will redound to the honor and glory of God.

Methinks, now freed from earth's burdens, that our Sister will exultingly sing,—“I know that my Redeemer liveth, because He lives I shall live also.” And when we look for her in her accustomed places in earth-life, the Spirit voice will gently whisper,—“She whom thou seekest, is not here,” she has risen to die no more.

East Canterbury, N. H.

A PLEA FOR THE HELPLESS.

By Catherine Allen.

THE Antivivisection Societies of Europe and America represent a movement which can not fail to call forth the blessing of every one of just and humane sentiments, who has knowledge of the terrible facts which make such organizations necessary.

The experience of those who undertake to forward the work proves how very few, even of those who suppose themselves informed on the subject, begin to know to what extent needless cruelties are being practiced on animals in hundreds of colleges and lesser schools, or who would believe for a moment that friendless hospital patients and criminals are in some places being experimented on by merciless operators.

Not long since, the writer was earnestly solicited by an outside friend to use her influence in summoning aid in this work from the several Shaker Societies, and have not earnest workers in the various fragmentary reforms of the world, a right to look for co-operation by a people who are called to embody in practical life the truth and goodness in the many phases toward which they are working? As a part of the great life of humanity, is it not vitally essential to our existence as a people to interest ourselves in every movement which tends toward the general progress of the race? In serving our fellow-creatures we find the greatest privilege of life. The broader our fields of labor the richer will the harvest be, and through such support as it is in our power to give to many worthy movements of our time, may we not find favorable opportunities for spreading a knowledge of those truths which have been committed to our keeping. The Secretary of the Antivivisection Society, after thanking for the “proffer of fraternity from the esteemed Shaker Community,” exprest a desire for printed matter concerning us, proving how readily a mutual interest is awakened through co-operative effort.

The writer has sent to the Secretary the names of a few whom she thought might do some work in the Cause. The signatures of Brethren and Sisters in our Society have been added to the "National Petition" and some financial aid has been given. Could not every family of Believers help in the good work by keeping in our reception rooms some of the literature which will be sent promptly to any who will apply for the same to Mrs. Fairchild Allen, Secretary of the Antivivisection Society, Aurora, Ill. Thus many names might be added to the roll of Petitioners and some financial aid be secured. All have some outside acquaintances. By enclosing leaflets on the subject and urging action on the part of those receiving it many others may be stimulated to help. Ministers and school-teachers have wide influence, they should be remembered. Thus, by united effort may we not accomplish much in the cause for God's helpless suffering creatures?

Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

Correspondence.

BOSTON, MASS. FEB. 2, 1898.

DEAR BROTHER ALBERT;—It pleases me more than I can tell you to hear that you are becoming more and more a "partaker of the heavenly calling." This is the glorious power of resurrection as experienced by all who enter into the life of Christ. As you advance in spiritual travel you will learn that this resurrection is no far off promise to be experienced after the dissolution of the body. It is a present gift. It is not the offer of a meager hope. It is the joy of Christian possession. It is the power of regeneration.

"Except a man be born again he can not enter the kingdom of heaven." Just as soon as a man is born by the power of God's Spirit, he has already entered into the kingdom of heaven which the dear Jesus opened to us by his glorious life and death. So, my dear brother, as you open your heart more and more to the eternal life that is held out before you, you will begin to have eternal life abiding in you. May God make you very rich in both is my fervent prayer.

Your countryman, Mr. Varley and myself have become fast friends. I am to spend this evening with him and Mrs. Varley. They are staying here at this hotel. I am delighted and pleased with Mr. Varley, both as a man and as a preacher. He has become deeply interested in the Shakers. The churches are packed to hear him.

I am longing for the day to come when I shall turn my face homeward. O, how I think of you all! You are always with me. How could it be otherwise! My heart is in dear Canterbury.

Do not let anything trouble you. Do not let your thoughts dwell a single moment on those things you left behind in old Babylon, but reach out and

grasp the better things that await you in happy Canaan. Remember you have not a burden, or a temptation that the dear Christ does not share. I beg you to study his life seriously, as recorded so beautifully in the precious New Testament. Let his life fill your life, let it make you brave, hopeful, and wholly unselfish. Let it make you, what every Shaker should be, a man of God, living in His service, rejoicing in His love, and feeling more and more each day, in your obedient soul the power of His everlasting life. What tongue then will be able to define your peace and happiness?

My heart is filled to-night with gratitude for the grand success of my missionary work. Night after night a large host of eager listeners gather around me. It is so easy to make the world trust one, when one can feel that he is trusted and loved by the dear Brothers and Sisters that form his own household. Adieu, dear Brother until I see you in our dear home.

Your true brother,
THOMAS.

THE LAW OF LOVE.

By Ezra J. Stewart,

THERE are probably few who, in the course of their experience, have not often queried as to the true nature of love. Many have been prompted to the most heroic self-sacrifice for what seemed to them the fullest embodiment of love and yet have failed to reach that deep satisfaction which only the attainment of their highest ideal could give. This disappointment awaits us all in whatever efforts we put forth just in proportion as we misconceive and misinterpret this most potent and all-pervading force. The desire to understand more clearly and fully the real nature of love, to learn its true analysis through daily experience will bring to us the opening of a new life wherein each successive step brings a clearer perception and more positive knowledge of the great drawing power of love, the law of all laws—attraction. As we are drawn into a perception of this love we see the good as an omnipresent force, the only vital power in the universe.

Love is life, and all that is necessary to gain more life and a higher grade of vitality is a fuller recognition of the love principle and power which is ever around and about us, only awaiting the opening of individual perception when it shall be ours to possess, to appropriate for personal benefit, and for the uplifting to a higher plane than the merely sensuous all who come within the sphere of our influence.

With love in the intelligence all desirable things become possible and easily accomplished; while without it, life seems dreary and hopeless; hardships fill the pathway, and failure like a haunting demon casts the dark shadow of discouragement over every effort till we are led to query why above all things men should desire life. But the answer comes—It is because love, the pos-

itive, self-existent and eternal in our being calleth for its own. More, more, of life, of liberty, essentially of love, has been the cry of humanity through the ages, and to-day we realize our heaven in reaching for and manifesting more and still more of "the greatest thing in the world" as Drummond has so beautifully exprest it.

Paul understood this when he wrote "love suffereth long and is kind." It seems as tho everything of worth was contained in those brief words. Under the baptism of this gift how the heart expands in sympathy and kindness toward all creatures; how willing are we to suffer, to bear and forbear and patiently wait while working for a greater unfoldment of this divine life in those around us, because we have positive faith in it and in its uplifting, all prevailing power.

In the early history of the race when the human was lifted but a slight degree above the animal, all conquest was attained through the combative and warring qualities innate in those crude conditions. In the primitive ideal of their personal God was found hate, vengeance and wrath, and every warlike attribute. As the race has gradually evolved to a higher state the conception of God has been divested of personality and correspondingly improved, and is now recognized as the spirit of love and peace. Instead of fighting and struggling so much against evil (so-called) we are learning to turn toward the good, to look for the good in others and to nourish it by kindly thoughts and deeds, to improve every opportunity to so strengthen this good that error shall be displaced, overcome by greater truth.

There are those who still struggle and fight like good warriors against what they call the evils of life, not having come to an understanding of the law by which all things work together for good to those who are uplifted from fear and bondage into the liberty of the love realm whence cometh all power. We may be reminded of the old proverb, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," but later we are taught that "Love is the fulfilling of the law," and that "Perfect love casteth out all fear." Love begets self-trust. To have conscious knowledge of the soul's oneness with the All-Good is to be whole or holy. In this oneness we will manifest more and more the divine life latent within, and in that confidence, hope and trust which becomes true men and women, we will find a shield from all harm outwrought through the exercise of the perfect law of love.

Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

ONLY through spiritualization of thought and feeling do we rise above the base passions and gross inclinations of our lower nature, and feel within our souls the quickening and unfolding of the higher powers of life. This is the true resurrection of which the blessed Master spake.—*M. J. A.*

SIMPLICITY, is the invariable characteristic of truth.

THE MANIFESTO.

MARCH, 1898.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION.

THE MANIFESTO is published by the "UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS" on the first of each month, and is the only work issued regularly by the SHAKER COMMUNITY. Its aim is to furnish a plain and simple statement of the religious views of the ORDER and to inculcate the spirit of righteousness.

Address all communications to

HENRY C. BLINN,
East Canterbury,
Mer. Co., N. H.

TERMS.

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NOTES ABOUT HOME.

Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

January.

Average of Weather at Mt. Lebanon.

	Thermometer.	Rain.	Snow.
1897.	23.68	.75in.	2 ft.
1898.	25.45	1.25 "	3½ "
Highest Temp. during this mo.	48	above 0.	
Lowest	" "	" "	12 below "
Number of rainy days	" "	" "	1
" " snowy	" "	" "	8
" " clear	" "	" "	7
" " cloudy	" "	" "	15

WE are having an old-fashioned winter of blizzards, pelting snow, and sleety rains, putting us in mind of Thompson's reflection from a review of winter:

"'Tis done! Dread winter spreads his latest gloom,

And reigns tremendous o'er the conquered year,

How dead the vegetable kingdom lies!
How dumb the tuneful!—Ye good distrest
The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,
And one unbounded spring encircle all."

When we reflect upon the uncertainty of life for man and beast, by storms and other disasters by land and sea and by human invention, it makes one yearn for that unbounded spring encircling all.

The late catastrophe in Boston caused by the late blizzard sweeping from their fastening the electric wires, causing such terrible destruction, is a strong evidence, that the greatest blessings, under certain conditions, may prove the greatest curse.

Notwithstanding we have some unpleasant weather, yet the blessing of a pleasant home, interested Brethren and Sisters, and a sufficiency of the comforts of life, and united by the bond of peace, love and union, are still ours to possess.

"Thanks to God for every blessing;
Thanks to God for what we've gained,
Thankfulness we are possessing,
Holiness is here obtained."

Our Ministry, having given us their farewell blessing, were taken to West Pittsfield, Feb. 2, enroute for Watervliet, where they will tarry for one month, at least, blessing and being blest.

At present date the business of our family is getting wood to keep us warm and harvesting ice to keep us cool. An electric road is being built from Pittsfield, west, to Tilitston's factories, if not to West Pittsfield. The prospect is that the State road will be built this year to New York state line, if not further. New York state is waking up to improve its highways. After a time this old Earth will be better fitted for a pleasant dwelling-place for Man, and he may be better fitted to dwell upon it.

Calvin G. Reed.

North Family.

Feb. 1898.

WE are in the midst of a snow-storm whose force, at present, can not seemingly be spent. This reminds us of the beautiful poem, "Snow-Bound."

"The morning broke without a sun;
We lookt upon a world unknown,

On nothing we could call our own.
 Around the glistening wonder bent
 The blue walls of the firmament,
 No cloud above, no earth below—
 A universe of sky and snow."

With snow above and all around we are literally walled in by banks of snow. The school was not opened on account of the storm.

The large tank for hot water which has been located on the fifth floor of dwelling house for many years, has been lowered to first floor, by the skillful management of Elder Charles Greaves and his core of faithful Brethren. It is now connected with the furnace in the cellar and with less fuel we expect to be abundantly supplied with hot water.

Sisters, with the help of Brethren, are weaving rugs. When finisht there will be many nice ones for sale.

The subject of Vivisection has been pressed upon our attention by workers in the Antivivisection Society. When confined to Medical Colleges, and for the sole purpose of better understanding the human anatomy, even then it is an outrage upon helpless creatures too great for compensation in the benefits professedly derived; but as any evil unchecked leads to greater evil, we have now to work against that feature in public schools which is nourishing in thousands of pupils those sentiments of cruelty which inevitably tend to criminality. We view the cruelties as practiced by many vivisectors as another form of the Inquisition.

Should we not do all in our power to lessen evil and increase good wherever we have opportunity?

Sarah J. Burger.

Shakers, N. Y.

Feb. 1898.

FROM the window of our room where we are domiciled penning these Notes, we can look out upon the garden plat where in a few weeks we shall be engaged preparing the ground for the reception of seed with the hope that it will bring forth many fold of the good things of life in the

shape of fruits and vegetables. At present it is a wilderness of snow and ice, and our picture is in the anticipation of an ideal to which we are looking forward for fulfillment.

If it was not for this persistent urging to gain possession of that which at present we do not have, whether in the spiritual or material phases of life, the main stimulus to exertion would be gone and the energy at present displayed would be fossilized in that of an autnomon which is dependent upon power foreign from itself to move it to action.

While perusing the last editorial upon the advancement made in dietetic reform in our Communities we were made assured that the world does move and no intelligent person would wish to go back to the (good?) old times of hard cider on the dining table, or the social smoke. "Physician heal thyself," could with propriety be said to the advocate of abstinence from strong drink who was suffused with the fumes of tobacco smoke or chewing the filthy weed. That such habits have a derogatory influence upon the physical, intellectual and spiritual organization of the user is well known. To what extent is determined by the resisting power inherent in the individual constitution.

We rejoice in the advancement that has been made, with an earnest hope that the good work will go on to still greater perfection.

Hamilton DeGraw.

West Pittsfield, Mass.

Feb. 1898,

FEBRUARY came to us on the winds of a blizzard. The snow fell thickly, the wind tost it about in the air and finally piled it in huge drifts in most inconvenient places, in front of doors and across paths; like giant battlements they stood, requiring armed forces to break them down.

For a while it seemed as tho peace could never be produced from such chaos, but lo! in a few hours a change is wrought. The next morning the sun, quietly and without hurry, yet with patient persist-

ency sends its beams over the earth, subduing the winds until they become a murmur, and then disappear leaving the earth once more to the reign of peace.

Nearly every morning during the last month a procession could be seen starting from our valley and wending its way up the mountain sides, there to lay siege to the fort held by the forest kings. In a short time they descend, bringing their captives taking them to the mill at the base of the mountain, where they received a course of training to fit them for future use. Some are to aid as timbers for a new barn in the place of our west barn.

The ice harvest has been gathered. The huge blocks, fourteen inches thick have been stowed away, for days which we can hardly imagine at present.

With Brother Ira's hand once more at the helm we move steadily onward.

Nearly six weeks of the new year has past and as we daily turn the pages of our calendar should not each day bring us nearer to the fulfillment of our resolves.

Our aim is, progression; our motto, "Excelsior," so tho each succeeding day brings like duties to perform we may improve by each repetition, until like the road which, continually winding around the mountain, with each turn brings the summit nearer, we may find our steps leading farther from the self-life, and nearer to the life divine.

We would gladly reach our hands to our young friends in each Society for a firmer grasp, while we unite in a resolve that our future lives shall be deeper consecration, more earnest endeavor, and greater loyalty to faith;—that from the seeds we now are sowing may grow a harvest to bless the reapers by and by.

Fidella Estabrook.

Sabbathday Lake, Me.

Feb. 1898.

MID-WINTER is here. Snow lies in huge banks all about us, and it is often remarked,—“We are having a real old-fashioned winter.” Several fierce storms have vis-

ited this vicinity lately making prisoners of us for a day or two and weather severely cold at the same time. Now the days are growing longer and we are rejoicing in the thought that winter will not last forever.

The Brethren succeeded in harvesting a quantity of fine ice before the big storm came. At present some are engaged in lumbering. A brother has lately felled an old growth pine, four and a half feet in diameter at the base.

Since last Nov. we have been studying the rules of music. An hour each day for the different classes has been spent under the careful training of Sister Ednah Fitts, to which we gladly respond. We most certainly appreciate the kindness of our brothers and sisters of Canterbury who are so lovingly bestowing upon us from their fund of knowledge.

Elder Wm. Dumont and Br. Wm. Paul are kindly giving their time caring for our aged Father Samuel Kendrick who is still lingering with us,—“Only waiting till the shadows are a little longer grown.”

Ada S. Cummings.

Narcoossee, Fla.

Feb. 1898.

THE incoming year has dawned upon Florida with brighter hopes than was at first expected. Not only has Florida overcome the recent disaster of the freeze but at this early date almost everything denoting a visitation from Jack Frost has been removed and the farm and garden have again been planted.

The crops are looking well. The orange groves which have been the main dependence of income, was not so badly injured as at first reported. In some sections of the town of Narcoossee the groves received no perceptible damage, while others show it in a small degree.

One writer says we can balance our accounts this way,—“From five to seventy-five per cent of the foliage is hurt.” This shows that the frost came in waves. It struck some locations heavier than others,

If the farmer and gardener can not pile up money as fast as he can at the north, he is able to make for himself a good comfortable home. The greatest of all gains made by the people of this state is seen in their temper and in thought. Experience has brought to them the full conviction that they can live for themselves. There will be no such time of general depression as we have experienced. Our self-confidence has been restored and without arrogance we stand on our own feet.

We have had at our home for the past three weeks our Br. Francis Pennebaker of Pleasant Hill, Ky. His general health has not been so good as he would wish and he comes to obtain more health. So you see, Florida has some advantages. We hail the New Year! We need only play our part. Florida will do the rest. Please say that the Mercury in time of the freeze indicated seven degrees below freezing.

Andrew Barrett.

Enfield, N. H.

Feb. 1898.

From the heart of the Christian, swells out the anthems of gratitude; each stanza noted with good deeds to be done for the good of humanity.

As a nation we can render tributes of praise to the noble workers in the field of life, for sacrifice given to better human conditions. Thankful that no blotch of cruelty smears our republic life, like that which defiles the Turkish nation, whose fanatical, blood-thirsty spirit, dealt death and misery to thousands of helpless Armenians and Greeks. Thankful that no tyrannical force has been spent upon subjects like unto that which the cruel Spanish executed upon our Cuban neighbors; also thankful that no spirit of covetousness like the greedy European Powers has moved us to grasp the Hawaiian Islands.

Thankful that at the head of the grandest cause of fellow helpfulness to souls

struggling in the whirlpool of intemperance, stands a pure, intelligent and active woman, Frances Willard, of whom a nation may well be proud. Thankful that at the head of our government, is one we can look upon with respect, and trust his generalship in matters pertaining to America and her institution's welfare. Thankful that no famine like unto that which has smitten beautiful India, has spread a covering of woe upon our country, and very thankful for the encouraging signs that come from every field of Christian labor, that the past year excels any previous one in work done in the name of Christ and Christian brotherhood.

Thankful for love and good wishes brought by our revered Br. John Cumings from our Enfield, Conn. kindred at whose home he spent a few days. We extend our thanks and grateful feelings for kindness extended to him.

An important and lengthy work, of painting the one hundred and eighty-two windows of our Dwelling House, is being done by Sisters, Ann Cumings, Marinda Keniston and the writer.

George H. Baxter.

East Canterbury, N. H.

Feb. 1898.

If a blizzard can add any beauty to the winter season, then we are having a beautiful season. On the last day of January some ten inches of snow fell somewhere. During the storm of snow came the storm of wind and all day and all night the snow fell and the wind howled. The elements brought about a wonderful work, and in some places the snow was piled into huge drifts, and all of one day but few persons attempted to walk out, and for two days the roads were so blockt with snow that no carriages could be used and consequently we had no mail.

Directly in front of our dwelling we had a beautiful drift of not less than five feet deep, wholly covering the path where the people wisht to walk. Such are the beauties of winter. The ice is being harvested and is reported to be fifteen inches thick.

1700 cakes 22x22 are expected to be taken from the water.

Eighty-five gallons of milk are reported at the dairy per day. With a separator and a churn most of it is soon converted into butter, and all that can be spared is sent to market.

A few orders for Sweaters demand active work in that department for several days.

We are thankful for all blessings, temporal and spiritual.

Henry C. Blinn.

STAR, ADA CO., IDAHO.

Jan. 17, 1898.

BELOVED ELDER HENRY;—I presume it would be interesting to some of the readers of THE MANIFESTO to hear from the State of Idaho, especially from one of the household of faith. We have six inches of snow but the mercury has only been down to five of zero, and winter did not commence until the 2nd of Jan.

The winter months seem to be propitious for revivals, which are well attended. Two ministers of Boise City are conducting a revival in the Christian or Campbellite church at Star and I have attended several of their meetings. These blind guides are clamoring for unity of all churches, yet they claim their church advocates the doctrines of Christ and all others should fall in line with them. But the Baptists and several other churches claim they are the true followers of Jesus, yet we are told that,—“By their fruits ye shall know them.”

The minister stated last evening that none could claim to be followers of Jesus the Christ unless they “walk even as He walkt and purified themselves even as He was pure.” I entertain grave doubts as to whether, one of his vast audience comprehended those sayings, for none can “walk as he walkt” and live the pure life of Jesus and Ann and their followers and yet live in the works of the flesh. I preacht three sermons in the Methodist church a short time since and a few days ago I learned they did not want any doc-

trine preacht in their church which did not grant them license to live in the flesh and that marriage is a divine institution.

My text—“Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.” In the course of my remarks I called the attention of my audience, to what John meant where he said,—“All there is of the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye and the pride of life,” stating that these corrupt conditions must be overcome or we could find no place in his kingdom. The good Apostle said truly,—“So then they that are in the flesh can not please God.”—Rom. viii., 8. Why, because they have their husbands and wives to please.—I Cor. vii., 32, 33, 34. For this cause alone I am denied the use of the church. Many non-professors said they would come and hear me, because I explained passages of Scripture, that other ministers dare not handle but the good Christians have refused to let me occupy their churches.

Now dear Brethren and Sisters I can truly say I am living the virgin life and shall hold out to the end of my faith. Paul said,—“He that preaches the Gospel should live of the gospel.” May THE MANIFESTO live long to enlighten this darkened and sin-curst world, is my earnest desire.

Your Brother,

WILLIAM W. BELLMIRE.

OUR EXCHANGES.

CHRISTIAN, is publisht by Dr. T. J. Shelton of Little Rock, Ark. Dr. Shelton is a healing medium, but we will copy his own word. “No one can heal. The Word, the I Am, the Yahveh, is the only healer. There is but one Physician.”

THE SOOTHSAYER before us is No. 1 of Vol. I. from the Soothsayer Pub. Co. of New York City. It says,—Our columns will be open to the Spiritist, the Theosophist, the Christian Scientist and the advocates of every form of investigation of the occult phases of human life.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PEOPLE is the leading Democratic paper of the City of Concord, N. H. It was established in 1809 and through this long series of years, it has been the unswerving advocate for Democratic principles. It has recently passed under the editorial management of George F. Willey.

THE MODERN PHILOSOPHER a monthly Magazine for progressive people. It is under the Editorial management of Albert Chavannes and is published at Knoxville, Tenn.

THE TEMPLE is a monthly magazine devoted to the fuller unfoldment of the Divinity of Humanity and issued by The Temple Pub. Co. of Denver, Col.

FREEDOM is a Journal of Realistic Idealism. Edited and published by Helen Wilmans at Sea Breeze, Fla. **FREEDOM** is published in the interest of Mental Science and the Editor makes this statement,—“I can cure those whom the doctors have failed to cure.”

YOUNG PEOPLE AT WORK is published in the interest of the Young People's Societies of the Churches of Hartford and vicinity. The managing Editor is Albert H. Crosby. The paper is well worthy of universal circulation.

THE HARBINGER OF LIGHT is devoted to Zoistic Science, Free Thought, Spiritualism and Harmonical Philosophy. It is published by Wm. H. Terry of Melbourne, Aus. and is an able exponent of Spiritualism and Advanced Thought.

— IN Germany, horses are shod with paper shoes and their durability and lightness are found very satisfactory.

— THE youngest preacher, known, is L. Lawrence Dennis of Atlanta, Ga. He is four years old and converses readily on subjects in the Old and New Testaments. Some think he is gifted with supernatural powers.

— THE sickness of the “Ed.” has caused the delay in the publication of **THE MANIFESTO** this month. We hope it may be better next month, that is the health side of the case.

— MAKE your most simple act complete; do your most common daily duty from its divinest motive, and what a change will come! Still your life will need days of retirement, when it will shut the gates upon the noisy whirl of action and be alone with God. But it will not be upon them that it will mostly depend for spiritual nourishment. They will be like great exceptional banquets and extraordinary feasts of grace. The daily bread of spiritual life, the ordinary feeding of the soul on God, which really makes its sustenance, will be in the perpetual doing of the works of life for Him. The real sitting down to be fed will be mysteriously identical with the most eager and energetic standing on the feet to do His will.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Deaths.

Melinda Hubbard, at Enfield, N. H.
Jan. 23, 1898. Age 78 years 5 mo. and 14 days.

She had been with the Society for sixty years and was widely known and universally loved and respected both by those of her own home and many who had shared her loving ministrations outside the home circle. Such, we know hear the welcome summons, “Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.
R. C.

Hannah P. Shepard, at East Canterbury N. H. Feb. 1, 1898. Age 56 years, 11 mo. and 20 days.

Thomas Noyes, at Sabbathday Lake, Me. Feb. 9, 1898. Age 84 years 2 mo. and 6 days.

Harriet Hastings, at East Canterbury, N. H. Feb. 22, 1898. Age 90 years 9 mo. and 17 days.

Books & Papers.

What will no doubt prove the most practical and best illustrated magazine article on the Klondike gold regions that has yet been published is announced to appear in FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for February. It is written by Henry Clay Colver, a well-known resident of Seattle, and treats the subject in a simple yet exhaustive manner. After describing the various expeditions that have set out from Seattle for Dawson City, the author gives some valuable and interesting information to those about to embark for the gold regions, including a list of necessary provisions, utensils, etc., to last a man for a year. This article is supplemented by one giving a general description of Alaska, its resources, people and customs, by R. H. Herron. There will be more than thirty fine half-tone illustrations of scenes and people in the gold regions and parts of the Territory and a handsome map of Alaska, 17x23 inches, showing the location of the places of interest along the Yukon and the Klondike. Those who are preparing to take advantage of the opportunities presented in Alaska, and those who are only indirectly interested in the new El Dorado, should by all means read these articles.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH, for February opens with a character sketch of Charles T. Yerkes by J. A. Fowler. Phrenotypes and Side views, No. 20, by H. S. Drayton, M. D. This article has special reference to the nose, and to make it still more interesting, it has several illustrations.

Character sketch of Rev. Wm. L. Watkinson by D. T. Elliott. A remarkable skull of which three illustrations are given. This skull is said to have been taken from a shell mound in the state of Washington.

An interview with Mrs. E. J. Bacon, by Jessie A. Fowler. Mrs. Bacon has in possession the renowned stone portrait an illustration of which may be seen in the Journal.

An interview with the Superintendent of Prison Industries, F. H. Mills. The healing Art in the twentieth century, by Susanna W. Dodds, M. D.

Child Culture, by Uncle Joseph is interesting and prettily illustrated, and then comes the Inquisitive Boy. Many other articles of interest will please the careful reader and furnish him with a fund of information.

THE JOURNAL OF HYGIEO-THERAPY for January is very interesting. Dr. Gifford has an article on the use of salt and contends that its use is not a necessity. He then extends his article and treats of the cause of Dropsy and then of the treatment.

Prof. Bland has an article on A Big Bacteriological Blunder, which has diverted the attention of physiologists from the correct line of investigation. Prof. Allison says, "You

rarely find one who believes what he eats has any influence on his character." "Faith," says the Bible, "comes by hearing" and it may come by reading. Read and see.

Dr. T. V. Gifford & Co. Kokomo, Ind.

ISRAEL'S MESSIAH OR WHY THE JEWS REJECT CHRIST, By H. L. Hastings. Mr. Hastings sends forth this little book trusting that it will assure the careful reader that the reason Why, will be made perfectly plain. Any one interested in this subject can easily be assured from the many proofs which the little work contains. It costs only five cents and can be obtained at 47 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Guessing enigmas is an innocent recreation; but guessing enigmas in order to win a prize and paying a sum of money or purchasing an article, for the privilege, is a "game of hazard," in which small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a larger value, either in money or in other articles,"—and this is Worcester's definition of a lottery.

Its motive is "to gain something for nothing," which is the motive for gambling. Its effects upon the mind and character of its victim may be as injurious as the effects of gambling.

Its prizes are given on the same principle by which a gambling house divides the "bank" among the fortunate gamblers. It allures to repeated trials, not only novices but also successful as well as unsuccessful gamblers, by the chance it offers of winning coveted amounts and by the certainty of receiving a certain value, as a package of tea or a subscription to a paper, in return for trifling outlays.

The well-baited inducements offered by the papers which have recourse to the enigma lottery, for the double object of notoriety and of increasing their subscription lists, constitute, in fact, lottery, advertisements, and subscriptions to these papers are sold in place of lottery tickets.—*The Contributor*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REGISTER, which has come to be an indispensable hand-book for business and professional men, has appeared for 1898. The book was never so complete as this year, and we note that it has been increased by over forty pages not counting advertisements. The greater part of this increase represents added names, so that the Directory is as nearly complete as such a book is ever likely to be.

A careful estimate of the added names makes the net increase over 5000 names. Many names of dead men have been dropped so that the Register is up to date this year.

The calendar, pages for daily memoranda, lists of United States and State officials, officers of various State associations and societies and all the other information about New Hampshire which has made the Register such a handy book of reference for so many years will be found brought fully up to date.

The price remains at 25 cents and the book may be procured of local dealers or will be sent, post paid on receipt of price, by Wm. J. Drew, Concord, N. H.

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St. John's, N. B.,
Sept. 15, 1884.

THE MANIFESTO

Last summer THE OUTLOOK made the offer of three prizes—the largest being \$100—for the best accounts of vacation experiences, to be illustrated by photographs taken by the authors. The unique feature of this contest was the awarding of the prizes on the combined merits of articles and pictures. The competition was closed on Jan. 15 last. Very nearly two hundred articles and not far from two thousand photographs were received in response to the offer, and the editors feel assured that the result will be extremely gratifying to the readers of THE OUTLOOK'S Recreation Number (published annually in June,) which will contain the three prize articles and illustrations, together with two or three of the best of those which did not receive prizes. (\$3 a year. The Outlook Co., 15 Astor Place, New York.)

The readers of *The Ladies' Home Journal* are about as responsive a clientele as any magazine possesses. About six months ago the Philadelphia magazine started to publish a series of practical architectural plans showing how artistic houses could be built at moderate cost. It employed a special architect, and his work was certainly artistic. Besides the plans it agreed to furnish complete specifications of each house at a minimum cost. Thousands of people liked the plans given and the series has been a great success for the magazine. This spring the building of over five hundred houses, varying in cost from \$1500 to \$7000 each, will be started in different parts of the country by *Journal* readers, in addition to over one hundred other houses which have already been built.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IN THE UNITED STATES. A book of two hundred pages, containing a catalogue of about six thousand newspapers, being all that are credited by the American Newspaper Directory (December edition for 1897,) with having regular issues of maps of each and every State of the American Union, naming those towns only in which there are issued newspapers having more than 1,000 circulation. This book (issued December 13, 1897) will be sent, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of one dollar. Address The Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., 10 Spruce St. New York.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position paying you from \$50 to \$100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from \$200 to \$500 yearly, by working at odd times write the GLOBE CO. 723 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa. stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can learn how to make more money easier and faster than you ever made before in your life.

Makes \$150 Per Month.

Agents can easily make \$5.00 to \$10.00 per day selling my Latest Improved Lightning Fire Kindler which starts fires without the use of other kindling. Lasts for years and sells for a small price. J. E. Warren, Lafayette, Ind. writes that he made \$17.00 in one day selling them. J. C. R. Neeland, Vineland, Minn., writes that he made at the rate of \$2 per hour. J. R. Hudson, Dickson, Tenn., writes that he is making \$150 per month. Ladies or gentlemen either can sell them. One good agent wanted in every town. Write to-day for particulars. D. F. WALLACE, Smithville, Tenn.

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(WITCHHAZEL.)

A remedy for Cuts, Burns, Scalds,

Headache, Sore Throat and all

cases of external inflammation

Taken internally for Bowel

Complaint, Bleeding of the

Lungs or Bowels, and for

all aches and pains.

For use externally, bathe the parts and lay on a cloth wet with the Extract. Internally, take one half teaspoonful three times a day. Use hot or cold.

Ask your druggist for it or send your order to ARTHUR BRUCE.

East Canterbury, N. H.

SHAKER THEOLOGY.

A Book of 320 pages. It contains not only the SHAKER'S FAITH but explains Scripture Metaphor. By H. I. Eads. Address H. C. BLINN, EAST CANTERBURY, N. H.

THE MANIFESTO.

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SKETCHES OF SHAKERS AND SHAKERISM. A synopsis of the UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS in Christ's Second Appearing. Illustrated. By GILES H. AVERY. Price 15 cts.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL

For Girls will be opened at

Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

Oct. 1, 1897.

Address Eldress Anna White,

Mt. Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.

Instructions in English and the Industrial Branches, board, etc., two hundred dollars a year, consisting of two terms of twenty weeks each. Fifty dollars to be paid at beginning and fifty dollars at close of each term.

Competent and experienced instructors at head of each department.

Location among the beautiful Berkshire Hills.

Hygienic condition perfect, and all healthful recreation encouraged.

Careful attention given to moral as well as mental and physical development.

Here are taught hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy knitting. With help of instructors each girl will learn to keep her wardrobe in repair. Younger girls will assist in dining-room, duties about the house, and light ironing; larger ones in general house-work; strength and adaptability being duly considered.

Those who remain long enough will have unequalled opportunities to become proficient in the management of households where order, cleanliness and the best methods are considered of first importance.

No uniform dress required. Simplicity in make and durability in material the chief requisite. All articles to be laundered should be particularly plain and simple. No jewelry allowed.

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